9: Stadling--85-86 E-3 (1898) 1901. Yakut
116, 135, 311

"The greater part of the immense region of Yakutsk is still a 'terra incerta et incognita.' Thousands upon thousands of square miles where the wild animals and the Tunguses roam have as yet never been trodden by the feet of [86] civilised man. To judge from the comparatively limited regions more or less explored, it is probable that great natural resources are to be found in the forests and in the mountains by the explorers of the future. Besides the gold-fields on the river adds vitim and Olekma, which have been worked since 1840, both gold and silver have been found on the river Aldan and elsewhere. Rich iron ore has been discovered in several places, and in the middle and northern parts of Yakutsk there is plenty of coal. The Lena and some of its tributaries yield precious stones of various kinds, and the existence of malachite and graphite has also been ascertained in more than one spot."

474 and the Stalin farm in the Megino-Kangalasskiy Rayon. The first of these
[621] barely numbered 10 households in the 30's when first organized, but now
[433] unites 265 individual households. This collective farm has many different branches. It has 1200 hectares of ploughland, 3000 hectares of meadowland, 2700 hectares of pastureland, and upward of 3000 head of livestock. The collective farm has seven subsidiary farms for dairy-farming, horse-breeding, reindeer-breeding, poultry and pigs. Since 1953, fox and rabbit
[377] have been reared on it. The farm has two power stations. The electricity
[234] is used for purposes of illumination, threshing and cleaning the seed, grinding grain and sawing wood. An electric milking system for the cows is being introduced.

Well-designed houses, schools and hospitals have been constructed in
474 the collective-farm settlement. It has its own club, library and radio-
368 relay station. A park has been made near the settlement, and there is also a stadium. Films are shown regularly and amateur concerts are often organized.

474 The Stalin collective farm in the Megino-Kangalasskiy Rayon became
● 311 the largest collective farm in the Republic as soon as the neighboring
433 collectives merged with it. By government decree, it is the possessor of 67,000 hectares of land, of which 2798 hectares are ploughland, and almost 11,000 constitute meadowland and pastures. The remaining land is taken up by forests. The collective farm sows almost 800 hectares of wheat, 720 hectares of spring and winter rye, more than 250 hectares of oats and bareley, and 55 hectares of vegetables and potatoes. In 1955 there were about 3500 head of cattle on the farm, more than 1200 horses, 250 reindeer, and more than 100 pigs; furthermore, the collective farm has a subsidiary poultry farm and a section for breeding fur-bearing animals.

474 At the present time the collective farm has three small power stations
[377] with a total output of 125 kilowatts. The electricity is used for threshing
[246] grain, driving a sawmill and operating lathes. In view of the increased generation of electricity the farm has mechanized the delivery of fodder to the byres. There are more than 500 different types of machines, 6 trucks, 2 passenger cars and 12 engines on the farm.

[434] In 1955, the farm's income was 2,700,000 rubles. The material status of the farmers has been considerably improved.

At the same time their cultural standards have increased.

[212] There is not one single illiterate person on the farm: 120 farmers have
[871] a secondary education or higher, 10 of them are studying at universities and 165 in tekhnikums and secondary schools. Many of the collective-farm members return to their own farms after receiving their education.

[233] Great progress has been attained by the northern farms of the Nizhne-
[224] Kolymskiy, Bulunskiy, Olenekskiy, Anabarskiy and other rayons. Their
[563] achievements are due to the overall reorganization of reindeer-breeding and the trapping industry. On many of the farms there are Yakuts, Evenks, Chukchi and other minorities all working together.

Socialization of the reindeer and the creation of large herds has made it
474 possible to introduce such veterinary measures as stage-by-stage nomad-
232 izing based on the rotation of pastureland, inoculations, and day and night
233 guarding of the herds. In the past Yakutiyan reindeer-herders never made use of dogs, which, for example, among the Nentsy make the work of the herdsmen easier. Nowadays reindeer-herding dogs are used extensively in the Nizhne-Kolymskiy, Allaikhovskiy and Bulunskiy Rayons.

474 The northern collective farms have not confined themselves to the tradi-
433 tional branches of economy, namely, reindeer-breeding, hunting and fishing,
233 and are courageously developing new branches. On most of the